

University of Arizona

TUCSON

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 26, 1930.

Mrs. Kirby Page,
Box 273,
League City,
Texas.

My dear Mrs. Kirby:

Your letter of June nineteenth received and I've been making inquiries regarding Summer resorts in Arizona. I have found that you would be more apt to find diversions you desire in Flagstaff or nearby.

Of course this is very near the Grand Canyon also. All other sections of Arizona are too hot for comfort, that is unless you go on camping trips up in the various mountain ranges. I presume this will be too difficult without your equipment arranged for in advance.

I am fond of your boy and happy to be his friend, and also a friend of his mother, whom I met with great pleasure, even though for so short a time. I think you have made a good choice of schools for him, especially for the first year in Arizona. I do believe if the climate agrees with him that he might have a more interesting life at either the Fresno Ranch or the one over near "Far Away Ranch". I have forgotten the name of it at present.

I say that the school near Tucson might be better the first year because contact with a city and someone he knows (myself) might help in his adjustments and also assist you to know from an outsider's viewpoint how he was faring.

I am leaving Tucson soon after the Fourth of July for a vacation on the coast and will not return until September ninth. I think the Fairgrievs would be glad to take care of Kirby in the interval between your trip to Arizona, and the opening of his school. I will certainly do all I can for him as soon as I reach this city. I will be glad to hear of your plans.

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Hittinger

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1930 JUN 18 PM 9 43

MISS MARY PAGE=

620 WEST 122 ST NEWYORK NY=

DEAR MARY RECEIVED YOUR LETTER (YOUR MOTHER NEVER SAID WHEN
SHE IS COMING I AM SENDING LONG LETTER I LOVE YOU=
GRANDMOTHER MURRAY.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE.

FAITHS THAT MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING

<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>
October 15	Faith in the Possibility of Individual Happiness. "I came that they might have life and might have it more abundantly."
October 22	Faith in the Possibility of Social Progress. "Let justice roll down as waters and righteousness as a mighty stream."
November 5	Faith in the Possibility of International Peace. "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more."
November 12	Faith in the Inner Resources of Spiritual Power. "Strengthened with might by God's spirit in the inner man."
November 19	Faith in the Moral Issues of the Machine Age. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lost his own soul?"
November 26	Faith in the Adventure of Christian Love and Service. "Love never faileth."
December 10	Faith in Immortality. "This mortal must put on immortality, and this corruptible must put on incorruption."
December 17	Faith in a Personal God Revealed in Christ. "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself."

THE RIVERSIDE CHURCH

RIVERSIDE DRIVE at 122ND STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 12, 1930.

Ministers

HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK
EUGENE C. CARDER
OMAR P. GOSLIN
IVAR HELLSTROM

JUN 13 1930
Cash Enc. _____
Receipt Sent _____
Acknowledged by _____
Records made _____
Dr. Fosdick's Address
3041 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Mr. Kirby Page,
c/o World Tomorrow,
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Page:

One of our most interesting enterprises at the Riverside Church has been our Wednesday evening lectures and discussions. I am writing in the earnest hope that we may have your cooperation in our course of eight evenings next fall on Faiths that Make Life Worth Living. We want you to speak on November 5 on Faith in the Possibility of International Peace.

Registration is required for these courses, and it has uniformly run to over one thousand. Both last fall and spring we had to close registration on account of lack of room, and we can assure you that with the course now in prospect we shall have for you a capacity audience.

The lectures are held in our Assembly Hall, seating 800, and questions follow the address. A more keenly alive and responsive congregation I seldom, if ever, have seen.

Besides yourself we are asking men like Mr. Norman Thomas, Professor Rufus Jones, Professor Michael Punin, Professor Reinhold Niebuhr, Dean Charles R. Brown, and Dean Robert Russell Wicks, so that you will be in good company.

We do not hold out an adequate honorarium as an allure-ment, but we do offer \$25.00 as an expression of our thanks.

This course next fall is particularly important because we shall just be coming into possession and use of our new building as a whole, and knowing how keen the expectation of this community is we desire earnestly to meet it with intelligent and fearless discussion of living issues. Your presence on the program will be a great help, and I am looking forward eagerly to your acceptance.

Mr. Kirby Page
from Dr. Fosdick.

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June 11, 1930.

The subject assigned to you and in particular the text suggested for a motto are in no way binding. They are intended merely to indicate an area where men find a vital faith and a practical devotion adding worth to life. We want you in that realm to tell us what your faith is, and the more personal, informal, direct, and human you make your statement, the better we shall like it.

Most cordially yours,

Ferry Emerson Fosdick

I am counting on you!

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH
OF NEW YORK

MINISTER
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

June 11, 1930.

OFFICE
12 PARK AVENUE

Dear Mr. Page:

Your letter to Mr. Holmes arrived a few days ago and I have sent it on to his summer home. He asked me to write you immediately to invite you to speak here at our Forum on Sunday evening, November 16, when he is planning a sort of symposium discussion on India. He has already invited Mr. Manilal C. Parekh, friend and biographer of Gandhi, who is to be here in this country at that time. It will please him if you can accept, and I will send the word to him as soon as I hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Flora Schneider
Secretary to Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Kirby Page,
Y.M.C.A. Student Conference,
College Camp, Wisconsin.

*Already
booked for
Hartbury
Comm*

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HARRY BALLANTYNE
GENERAL SECRETARY, CANADIAN COUNCIL

June 11, 1930

Reference to
Mr. Kirby Page,
Estes Park,
Colorado.

Dear Kirby:

Said
"yes"
You undoubtedly know that in 1931 there will be held in Canada and in the United States a group of three Y.M.C.A. Conferences - one for boys and workers with boys, one for young men, and the third will be the 20th Annual Convention of the World Alliance of Y.M.C.As. Just now we are working on plans for getting the membership of the Association thinking and planning for this Conference. We also want the general public to know what we are planning.

One of the principal items in this general preparation is a series of broadcasts, directed especially to our boy members in camps and in the local Associations, but of course boys in other camps and many thousands of other people will be listening in. We have assurance that if we can secure the right speakers, the National Broadcast Company will give us a series of six fifteen-minute periods, three during the last three weeks of July and three during the first three weeks of August.

We would like to invite you to give the first three of these talks. The station would be WJZ, on a national hook-up. The general subject would be "Know Your World", or "Boys of the World". The purpose is to make clear to American boys how boys live in other countries, what their problems and hopes are, what influence they have on us and we on them, and how our relations are likely to develop in the future.

These are not to be Y.M.C.A. propaganda talks, but we would have mentioned in connection with them that this Conference is to be held and it is understood that descriptions of boy life in other countries would include reference to what the Y.M.C.A. is doing.

We would like your talks to be based on boy life in the Orient, and the countries you have visited on this trip.

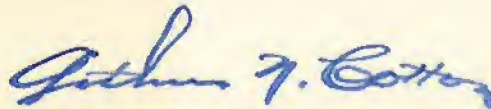
Mr. Kirby Page - page 2

We are trying to find a man who can be in New York in August and who is familiar with European life, to give the three remaining talks.

Will you please wire us collect when you receive this, stating whether or not you would be willing to make these three fifteen-minute talks. I do not know what days of the week will be allotted. The time will probably be between one and three o'clock. We are not in a position to pay for these addresses, but believe that you are as interested as we in the cultivation of international good will among boys, and hope that you will feel this is a contribution to the cause that you can and will make.

Hoping for a favorable response, I am

Most cordially yours,



A. N. Cotton

P.S. They will expect you to present a manuscript in advance.

*Kirby Page
Schedule*

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST STUDENT FIELD COUNCIL

OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

June 9 1930

715 SOUTH HOPE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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20 MUSEUM ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA
HUGBERT H. LANDRAM

Mr A R Elliott
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear A R:

Definite word has just come from Norman Thomas telling that the official L I D meeting comes at the same time as the Asilomar Conference, so that he cannot be with us at that time. He suggests Paul Blanshard as one who might be acceptable as a speaker and leader in our field sometime during the year. Although I do not know him personally, I doubt if we would want him to be one of our main leaders.

The point of this letter is to make very special and urgent application for Kirby Page's services during Asilomar and either before or after. I would prefer to have him after rather than before, and if he felt it absolutely necessary to be in the east for Christmas, we should like to have him for the last three ^{or four} days of the conference and to stay with us for a month following. I hope that you and Dad can give us some assurance as soon as possible that we can have Kirby's services during that time.

Cordially yours,

H. H. Landram

HHL/EKG

Golegio Internacional

Casilla de Correo 241

Asunción - Paraguay

ARTHUR ELWOOD ELLIOTT. PH. D. DIRECTOR

FRED W. HUGHES. B. S. VICE-DIRECTOR Y TESORERO

June 7 1930

Dear Kirby;-

I was glad to get your good letter of the 11th of March, written at Nanking. All of your circular letters have been a great treat. And your personal letters a real joy. I hope they keep coming. But I know how busy you are, and I have to let a good many things go undone myself, so I have a supply of forgiveness on hand, hoping that the other fellow will also. As you notice this circular letter has been on hand for sometime, but to get the personal notes written is no small job.

Many things have taken place both in India and China since you and your good wife passed through. (Say we enjoyed Alma's letters also. Be sure to tell her that). I have not seen anywhere just what the cause of the present strife in China is. Is there any possibility of a concerted movement in the East in order to embarrass the European Countries?

Yes, I wish we could have a good visit about once every week. I have talked a lot about you in one of my English classes. Your visit to India and China! That you were a good friend to Gandhi etc. They will want to see you one of these days. You did not tell me yet when you were coming down?

My book has been held up in the press and will not be out for sometime. I will get a copy to you as soon as it is out.

Most sincerely and respectfully,

Arthur

Please keep us posted on what is doing in the World. We are a long ways from the Center of the World's thought here. Somewhat different from New York.

902 OAKDALE ROAD, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 9th, 1930.

Dear Mrs. Page:-

So glad to receive your letter
and to know that you are in the
"U.S." again. I am sure it is a great
joy to you.

And particularly glad to hear
you are to spend your vacation in
the South. Why not come to us!
Ann and Bill would rejoice in
visiting you. We are far enough
out and the yard large enough to
get all the fresh air the children
need. Atlanta is nearly ~~at~~ level
just above sea level. Sorry I can-
not offer fishing but lots of
tennis.

We plan to spend all the
summer in Atlanta, or come on
to us.

Tell Mr. Page between conferences

to come down and look 902 Oakdale
Road over as a summer hotel. We
would love to see him.

All are well, and Bill says
home for him this summer.

I am so very anxious to hear
all you can hear and see,
and am eagerly looking forward
to seeing you.

With love from each of
us,

Your most sincerely
Susan Young Eagan.

June 6, 1930

Dear Dad,

We got your telegram yesterday morning before ~~we~~ were even up. Seems nice to know that you're back on ^{your} American soil. We celebrated your homecoming by having hot-dogs and potato chipes yesterday for lunch, and, of course, I forgot, ~~the~~ ice tea. Gosh, but it's hot around this no-man's town. You don't see many people out in this kind of weather. We've had it for three days.

For heavens sake send us Mother's addresses. I hope she doesn't expect letters when we haven't the faintest

idea where she has her letters sent.

I've been trying to get Fay to write but he says nothing and changes the subject. I wish you would get in touch with Mother and tell her to get in touch with Anna Gettings when she goes to Tucson.

She head of the Phy. Ed. Dept. in the University of Arizona. She was here the first semester and we found her to be quite nice. She's quite fond of Fairy.

I do wish you'd send word about what I'm to take my things to camp in. But I guess the word on the way.

The writings getting bigger just like I am. I hope you don't mind. (If you do it's just too bad.)

There's no noise around the

house now, except the
few. Aunt Betty's writing
letters too.

I had my last music
~~let~~ lesson yesterday for
this yr. I've improved
greatly, (even if I do say it)
So's Ray

Hoping the days are
short until I see you.

Love & kisses

Sunshine.

P.S. Please send this on
to Mother. If she
isn't with you.

Camp Nigweneun
Pauguaney Lake
Bridgewater, New Hampshire



June 9, 1930

Dear Dad,

Miss Lyall said she wrote you, so I guess ^{you} can tell me when you will be coming up. make it as soon as possible. I'm dying to see you. Just when! do you intend to write to me.

Say!!! I think it's a mean gyp. They give the older girls all the nice surprises and

out where we were and
~~where~~ we were going.

We finally got down
but it was on the
opposite side of the
hill from that which
we came up. Iole,
(Miss Lyall) has been looking
for five years for the
trail which we came
down. Think of it.

There's one girl here, the
youngest one, who makes
herself a pest. No
one can expect to write
a decent letter with
her around. Write
soon. Love Sunshine.

En Route from Yokahama to San Francisco
June 4, 1930

Dear Friend:

Within a few hours we shall be back in the homeland, after a year of marvelous experiences around the globe. The stay in Japan was an appropriate climax to our long journey. Our appreciation of the many superb qualities of the Japanese people has been deepened and our admiration for their notable accomplishments has been kindled. We have also gained a clearer understanding of the titanic difficulties now obstructing the pathway of their national progress.

We were privileged to talk with leaders of many different professions and points of view, including Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers; Prime Minister Hamaguchi; Foreign Minister Baron Shidehara; Home Minister Adachi; Isao Abe, leader of the Social Democratic Party; K. Hijikata, Governor of the Bank of Japan; K. Matsuoka, Secretary of the General Federation of Labor of Japan; M. Zumoto, Chairman of the International Press Association; Wm. R. Castle, Jr., the American Ambassador; and scores of educators, social workers and missionaries.

A visit to the home of Viscount Shibusawa proved to be one of the outstanding experiences of the year. The Grand Old Man of Japan is now ninety years of age and has been a participant and spectator during the entire period of Japan's emergence from a feudal society to a modern industrial nation. The Viscount was in a reminiscent mood and related some of his experiences as a boy of fourteen when Commodore Perry knocked at the doors of hermit Japan. Fifty-one years ago he was chairman of the reception committee which welcomed President Grant to Tokyo! For forty-three years he was president of the First Bank of Japan, one of the Big Five. At one time he held office as president, director or adviser of sixty corporations: banking, railway, shipping, mining, electrical, cotton manufacturing, insurance, etc. He has also been prominently identified with scores of philanthropic and social welfare enterprises.

The industrial transformation of Japan during Viscount Shibusawa's lifetime has been unequalled in any other country. After centuries of medieval feudalism, Japan quickly emerged into an advanced industrial nation. A few figures will reveal how impressive the economic progress of this people has been; Japan's combined exports and imports during the period 1868-72 averaged 19 million dollars, as compared with 181 millions during 1894-98, and over two billion dollars in 1928, an increase of 10,400 per cent within 60 years. The number of cotton spindles made a thirteen-fold jump from 415 thousand in 1893 to 5.5 millions in 1929. The value of raw silk exported mounted from 41 million dollars in 1902 to 372 millions in 1928. The value of manufactured products increased from 685 million dollars in 1914 to three and a half billions in 1927. Bank deposits advanced from one billion dollars in 1913 to nearly six billions in 1928. The first railway in Japan was opened in 1872. The number of railway passengers mounted from about 200 millions in 1913 to over one billion in 1928. The mileage increased from 641 in 1887 to five thousand in 1908 and twelve thousand in 1929. The first Japanese built steamer of 6,000 tons was launched in 1898, yet by 1920 Japan's merchant fleet of three million tons ranked third among the world powers. The total revenue of the government advanced from 29 million dollars in 1872 to one billion dollars in 1928.

This phenomenal economic progress has been made in the face of formidable obstacles. The country is so mountainous and the weather so adverse that only one-sixth of the land area of Japan is under cultivation. The ratio of population to the amount of arable land is the densest in the world, being three times that of Germany or India and twelve times that of the United States. The per capita wealth of Japan is about one-fourth of that in the United States, and the per capita income of the former is only one-sixth of the latter. The average farm covers only two and one-half acres and the crops are constantly imperiled by flood, drought, frost, hail and typhoon.

Japan's supply of essential raw materials is dangerously inadequate, especially with regard to coal, iron and oil. The estimated coal deposits of the world approximate 8,154 billion tons, of which Japan has nine billions and the United States 4,231 billions, or 470 times as much. Every year Japan spends about 150 million dollars for mineral products in excess of supplies exported. The average value of imported cotton is some 300 million dollars, and of wool about 90 millions. Another 100 millions is spent for imported grains and flours.

Japan was especially hard hit by the world-wide economic depression which followed the World War. Wartime expansion was followed by disastrous deflation. Then in 1923 came the most destructive earthquake known in history. Three-fourths of Tokyo and all of Yokohama were destroyed. Nearly 100,000 people were killed and the loss of property reached two and one-half billion dollars! With amazing fortitude and untiring zeal the people of the devastated area devoted themselves to the work of reconstruction, with the result that both cities have been almost entirely rebuilt, with impressive civic improvements. This herculean task was successfully completed within seven years in spite of another severe financial depression in 1927. Hats off to such a people!

The educational and political advance in Japan has been equally remarkable. Not until 1871 was the first Department of Education established, yet so rapid has been the progress of popular education that Japan is now one of the most literate of nations, with 90 per cent of the children of elementary school age regularly enrolled, as compared with 47 per cent in 1888. The total enrolment in all schools and colleges is now about 12 millions.

Democracy and representative government are making steady and rapid gains in Japan. The number of eligible voters has increased from 500,000 in 1890 to 13 millions at present, an advance of 2,500 per cent within four decades. Sentiment for woman suffrage is growing. A bill granting the municipal vote to women passed the Lower House at the last session but was shelved by the House of Peers. Predictions are freely made that Japanese women will be given the vote within another decade.

The power of military and naval men in governmental affairs is diminishing. Evidence on this point is found in the fact that the vigorous protests of the naval authorities against the ratification of the London Naval Agreement have apparently been unavailing. We found opinion practically unanimous that the cabinet would win and that Japan would ratify the agreement. We were told that military training is exceedingly unpopular, although as yet there is no effective opposition. The power of public opinion is growing steadily. As the workers become articulate their influence will be thrown against autocracy and militarism.

A close examination of relevant facts and tendencies should be reassuring to those Americans who fear an attack from across the Pacific. I am strongly convinced that Japan has neither the will nor the power to wage war successfully against the United States. To say that Japan is planning an armed attack upon our shores or commerce is to place her leaders in the category of imbeciles or lunatics. Economic ruin would be the inevitable outcome of such a struggle. Consider the facts. Japan's national finances are already in a serious condition and her wealth and income are utterly insufficient to support a prolonged conflict with a great power - and even the wildest optimist does not envisage a speedy Japanese victory. The Japanese navy is far inferior to our own in fighting strength. The outbreak of war would be followed automatically by the cessation of all trade between the two countries and the serious interference with Japanese commerce with other nations. This would spell catastrophe for Japan. The United States is at the same time her best customer and her primary source of imports. In 1928 we bought goods from her to the value of 413 million dollars, which is practically the equivalent of her sales to all the Orient and five times her exports to the whole of Europe. During that year Japan imported products from the United States to the value of 313 millions, more than twice as much as from India or China, the next ranking countries. War with America would cause the utter collapse of the silk and cotton industries of Japan.

The colossal burdens of a great war would expose Japan to the peril of social revolution. Unemployment is now widespread and tenancy is growing on the farms. "Dangerous thoughts" are already rampant in student and labor circles. The writings of Marx, Lenin and other revolutionists are selling like hot-cakes. The dumb masses are beginning to find their voices and unrest is rapidly increasing. The strain of war might easily crack the social structure of Japan.

Furthermore, there is not the slightest need for war between Japan and the United States. There are only three serious issues between the two countries: naval armaments, commercial rivalry and immigration. The race of naval armaments will cease to be dangerous if the London Naval Agreement is ratified. In China and Manchuria, I had opportunity to study the question of economic competition. Everywhere was found evidence of a milder Japanese policy. The old aggressive attitude of the former cabinet is being replaced by a desire to win the friendship of China. Japanese investments in Manchuria now total one billion dollars. Japan is as eager to protect her property as is any other country but the likelihood of Manchuria being annexed becomes less and less. The population is overwhelmingly Chinese and is becoming more so each year. After twenty-five years of propaganda and subsidies, less than 250,000 Japanese have been persuaded to migrate to Manchuria, whereas the Chinese population now exceeds 28 millions and is increasing at the rate of one million annually. Both in Manchuria and Korea we were impressed with the substantial material progress being made, although the Koreans are bitter and sullen against their conquerors. We were privileged to take luncheon with Viscount Saito, the Governor-General, and found him to be a liberal administrator, but unfortunately his friendly spirit is not reflected by many Japanese petty officials. A visit to far Harbin enabled me to study the conflict between Russia and China over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Japanese people are far from forgetting the insult administered in 1924 by the method of excluding their immigrants from the United States. As we were leaving his home, the venerable Viscount Shibusawa said to us that he hoped that we would never rest until the humiliating exclusion law has been changed. Dr. Nitobe, formerly Under Secretary-General of the League of Nations, said

that the exclusion blow had changed his whole attitude toward life. He told us that he has declined a dozen invitations to lecture in the United States as he has resolved never to set foot on American soil until this injustice is remedied. How easy it would be to solve the problem by putting Japan on the quota basis! A total of 150 Japanese immigrants per year would not undermine the foundations of our national welfare!

In Tokyo we renewed an old acquaintance with one of the most amazing men of this generation - Toyohiko Kagawa. Beyond doubt he is the outstanding Christian leader of Japan. At the age of 42 he has written some 40 books on economics, socialism, science, religion, fiction and poetry, one of which went through 180 editions. He has been a vigorous promoter of trade unions and cooperative societies and has encouraged the formation of a proletarian political party. During the past year he has been head of the Social Welfare Bureau of the Tokyo Municipal Government. He organized and has conducted three social settlements in Osaka, Kobe and Tokyo. By all odds the most popular religious speaker in the country, he can pack any hall and frequently makes four or five addresses per day.

Kagawa's prodigious output has been accomplished in spite of terrible physical handicaps. One of his close friends said to us: "There is not a sound organ in his body." He has tuberculosis; he is blind in one eye and the sight of the other is being destroyed by trachoma, contracted from a beggar with whom he shared his mat; his heart, kidneys, nose and throat are all affected. During the present year his doctor prescribed a month of complete rest as essential to the preservation of his life. Without his permission, friends canceled all engagements for this period. Reluctantly Kagawa consented - and then dictated three books during the thirty days!

His friends sometimes complain that he tackles too many things and is therefore necessarily superficial. Others are dissatisfied with his orthodox theology. Some say he is egoistic and inclined to play a lone hand, finding it difficult to cooperate with a group. However serious his faults may be this son of a concubine, who first attended school from his brother's house with its seven geisha-concubines and debasing environment, has a record of achievement rarely equalled in any generation. His devotion to the poor is unexcelled. For fourteen years he lived in the slums of Kobe in a single room six by nine feet square. In spite of his ability and earnings, he has always been and still is a poor man, his income being used to support various causes in which he is interested. Many a time he has given his only coat to someone in need.

The greatest privilege of the year has been the meeting of so many significant personalities: Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rabindranath Tagore, Lord Irwin the Viceroy of India, President Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Shih, Manuel Quezon, and our Japanese friends. Now that the long trip is so nearly over, we are exceedingly eager to get home. June will be spent in four student conferences at Estes Park, Blue Ridge and Geneva. July will be devoted to consultations with my colleagues at the World Tomorrow office before Devere Allen sails with his family for a well-earned year in Europe. Reinhold Niebuhr and I will share editorial responsibilities, with the effective cooperation of Gladys Meyer and A. A. MacLeod. I have returned bristling with new ideas for the magazine!

I am looking forward with keen anticipation to the renewal of old friendships during the coming weeks.

Cordially yours,

Kirby Page

THE FRIENDS CHURCH

O. HERSCHEL FOLGER, *Pastor*

WILMINGTON, OHIO

5/30

Dear Mr. Page:

A Presbyterian told me the other day that he heard that all the Quakers were turning Socialist and that half the college faculty were already Socialist. I said: "Your informer is quite complimentary, isn't he?"

I write this word from them all to repeat the appreciative words of so many of the audience for your address and my own personal gratitude for your generosity in coming for such a pittance.

I have done something which may be a mistake. After you left, a package of World Tomorrows came. I had forgotten your North Carolina address and it seemed silly to send them back to the office. I decided you were having them sent here for use so I am giving them out with an announcement about subscriptions which I intended to make when I introduced you.

Sincerely yours,

O. H. Folger

ack 6-12

Letter sent to

*Miss Raych School
P.O. Alamos Ranch So.
" Fresno Ranch
Southern Arizona
School for Boys"*

May 20th, 1930.

Mr. H. David Evans,
Evan's School,
Tucson, Arizona.

My dear Mr. Evans:-

I have in my charge this year a fourteen year old boy who has some bronchial and sinus trouble and the Doctors have advised that he spend the next few years in a school in Arizona or New Mexico. Your school have been very highly recommended to me by Mrs. Henry Barnes of this city, and Miss Ina Gittings of the University of Arizona

Mr. Kirby Page, the father of the boy, has been in the Orient this past year and arrives in San Francisco June 4th, and I am very desirous of having all information to pass on to Mr. Page while he is in the west so that he might plan to visit the school.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send a catalogue and all information to both myself and Mr. Page. The boy has been in Lincoln School of Teacher's College and I would like to check with the school on the entrance requirements in case there is any need of tutoring this summer while he is in camp.

Mr. Page can be reached, % Mr. S.R. Perkins, Y.M.C.A.
220 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif., incl June 5th, after that at the Student Y.M.C.A. Conference, Estes Park, Colorado.

Very sincerely yours,

Guardian.

Kirby - So feel free to write Ma Gittings
She is University of Arizona a fine person &
TUCSON
will be a PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN real person to
turn to - Ray was very fond of her
While she was here one semester.
May 20, 1930.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Dear Betty House:

Your letter has just reached me and of course pricked my conscience considerably. Even though I have plenty of alibis in the nature of hard work, unusual accidents, and not enough clerical assistance yet, I would like to have sent you some word that I had reached the desert safely and also that I think many times of you and your interesting life. After a winter of the type I rushed through, most impressions become dim. It is not so regarding you or the adopted children.

I shall also come to business promptly. My summer in Estes Park has been cancelled, due to the slow recovery of my knee. I shall remain here on the homestead as long as I enjoy the heat and then visit over on the coast the remainder of the summer. I am as interested as I can be in Kirby and want to settle right down with you and help figure out what should, and can be done for him. I immediately sent word to the four Arizona schools for boys to write to you, and to come to sell their program to me personally. These schools are: The Arizona Home School, The Fresno Ranch School, The Southern Arizona School for Boys, and Evans School. Of course I will recommend one of them more particularly as soon as I find the age stressed, and the cost. I can not emphasize too strongly the actual health benefit which all of these schools stress.

Cheley
Camps.

I think Arizona is the place for Kirby. New Mexico is too cold in the winter. I also know of two ranches semi-dude effect which take boys and have varied, minor school programs. I will try to secure the names of these soon. As to the summer, if Kirby can get into the Cheley Camps, Estes Park, Colorado, I think he would benefit greatly. Of course he should have some regard for the altitude. I am so sorry he is not improving, for he has a very attractive little nature, which could assuredly be brought out; and it is a shame to curtail this by lack of health. Children so easily survive health handicaps when they are given the right environment and treatment, that I would hold great hope for him. You tell him that if he is in my neighborhood he certainly can count on some "pow-wows", and some motherly visits from me. ✓

We leave out Mary, but I still picture her radiant health and coming pleasures.

Now as to you and your new grief which I mention last because I realize its deep seriousness. There is little I can say more than to offer my sincere sympathy and realization of your shock, and also of your ultimately finding the right solution. Much love to you always, and please be free to write details and depend upon me for actual help.

Ma Gittings

Tokyo, May 17, 1930.

Dear Mother:

A cable has just come saying that Dr. Kenworthy recommends that the boy go to Camp Lincoln, where he was last summer, for July and August, and that Mary will meet us in Colorado. This upsets the plan I had in mind and I am not clear as to just what will be done. Alma wants very much to see California before starting east. She had planned to come to Texas via the Southern Pacific. This will not be possible if she comes with me to Colorado. My guess is that she will give up Southern California and come with me after a day in San Francisco. She and Mary will then see Colorado and come to Houston at the end of June or the middle of July. I have not talked with her about this as yet, as it does not seem wise to disturb her until a day or two before landing at San Francisco.

At the end of August Kirby Jr and I will come to Texas enroute to his school in Arizona. This will give us a change for a good visit together. This is all tentative as I cannot make final decisions at this distance but must wait for more information. But it looks entirely probable that all four of us will show up before the summer is over. What a grand time we shall have together!

The days here are extremely busy but most rewarding. As soon as we get on the boat I plan to write a long letter about our experiences. Just now we are driven with many things to do. Both of us are well and enjoying our experiences to the limit.

With heaps of love,

Ever yours,

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

CABLE ADDRESS: FLAMINGO

TELEPHONE 513



WUCHANG, CHINA

May 17, 1930.

Dear Kirby,

You and Mrs. Page have been too long gone from us for me not to have written atleast one letter of appreciation for what you did for us while you were here. Aside from the pleasure we had from your visit, the brief stay in our home and the chance they gave to some somewhat into the stream of your purpose and spirit, we owe you much as an Association. We have had many expressions of appreciation from the schools where you spoke, and only one highly critical effusion, so far as I know. There was a news paper article - in sensational me-
squite sheet in Hankow - written, we think by a student, ~~whsxzid~~ which said, inspite of your fair words, you were at bottom only an agent of imperialism and that what you said about Ghandi was not true, for no man could fast twanty-one days and live to tell the tale!

After all these weeks of vacillation, our war seems now to have begun, tho it is still a strange sort of affair, and a compromise which will result in a division of territory, giving Feng Yu-hsiang Tsingtao, as his port, Yen His-shan Tsing Tientsin as his, and effecting a loose federation of provinces, is still considered quite a possibility. If, however, the Government seems to have things too much their own way, I suppose they will drop the thought. I rather expect the superior equipment of the government to give them a big advantage. In addition, there is certainly "the strange bed fellows" aspect to the Feng and Yen combination, which is an inherent weakness in their line up.

Back of it all is a growing spirit of war weariness, which may some day assert itself, and then the rapidly increasing pressure of growing lawlessness and banditry, which is usually called communism. There are sections, too, where the communists are in power, but plain bandits greatly out-number them. There is little chance for a clean-up as long as first energy has to be devoted to war. It makes one sick to

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CABLE ADDRESS: FLAMINGO

TELEPHONE 513



WUCHANG, CHINA

think of the tremendous waste of virile energy, capital, manhood, organization and time, which would count so much in the legitimate development of the nations resources. The impressive lack of prophets and of men who will pay the price of brave leadership are discouraging, but on the other hand one can not forget the capacity of the people for suffering and accomplishment.

In our little sphere we are going on with a program which is growing, and our standing in the community is gradually growing, too, I am sure. If we could find a couple of good additions to our staff, I should be happy and much more optimistic. At home, we are taking care of our birds and the dog; have added silk worms, little chickens and many new flowers. We had guests a couple of nights ago, and one of them counted seven different kinds of flowers in the house, and in addition we have been having strawberries for a couple of weeks, the their end is near. Am also still working on Spanish dollars, the am near my limit. My consecutive years from 1775 to 1811 are complete, except for 1777 and 1785, and most of them in duplicates, When I get the duplicates, I shall rest on my laurels. If you want to add to yours, shall be glad to extend my activities. Most of the years are to be had. If you do, just send me the years you have, and shall be glad to undertake the collection of others. I have ordered a catalogue, so shall not be working so much in the dark.

This may appear to be, and actually prove to be, and expensive hobby, but here we can do so little, that I am trying to justify myself, and I have a feeling, also, that I shall have no difficulty in selling the collection whenever I want to for at least what I have put into. My latest is an American Trade dollar and a Kweishew- Kweishew Province dollar with an automobile on it. Hope to get more of these, for I doubt if anywhere else in the world coins (with automobiles on them) have been minted with automobiles on them. That far inland province had put thru a large program of road building, and I suppose the dollar was to boost their program.

Hope you found the children all right on your return. This is too much of an infliction, but you need not read it more than once. Best greetings to you (plural) and thanks, too, for the generous supply of books you

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TELEPHONE 513



WUCHANG, CHINA

left. I appreciate my personal copy, and others for whom you left them, have expressed their appreciation.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Kirby Page,
New York City

Gene Turner

Colegio Internacional

Casilla de Correo 241

Asunción - Paraguay

ARTHUR ELWOOD ELLIOTT, PH. D. DIRECTOR

FRED W. HUGHES, B. S. VICE-DIRECTOR Y TESORERO

May 15 1930

Dear Friends:-

We have been in Asunción since the 12th. of December. We are almost ashamed to write to you now. It has been so long since we left the States. We have been exceedingly busy. This is Paraguay's National Holiday so you are to hear just a little of how things are going in Colegio Internacional.. It can be truly said that Colegio Internacional has gone steadily forward through the years. All indications point to the hope we have that 1930 will be no exception to that rule.

The total enrollment to date is 223 and is exceedingly gratifying. The total enrollment last year was 146. Among the 223 in attendance this year are 65 girls. When it is remembered that the school was started in 1920 as a boys school with a total enrollment of 60 it can be understood that changes have taken place and that there is not now any deep seated prejudice against coeducation here in the Capital City of Paraguay. This year there are 53 students in the Secondary Department.

Our faculty, too, has been taking on importance as well as size. In 1920 there were 10 on the faculty. This year we have 26. There are 13 Paraguayans, seven Northamericans, one Englishman and one Argentine. Among our Paraguayan teachers are to be found Prof. Ramón I. Cardoso, the Director General of Schools in Paraguay, Prof. Julio Frontanilla the Secretary General of Schools in Paraguay, and Prof Gomez Rios, the Inspector General of Schools in Paraguay.. The missionaries working in the school are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hughes, Mr and Mrs. Rex Hopper, Miss. Mary Irene Orvis, Miss. Agnes Fishbach, Mrs. Elliott and myself. Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon are still on the field finishing the Mary A/ Lyons Hall, our girls dormitory which we expect to have in operation the last of July or the first of August. The Lemmons have earned their furlough several times over, but have stayed on to finish this building which is greatly needed as is shown by the tendency of the Paraguayan people to send us their girls as well as their boys. When this is finished it will be the first time we have had a really respectable place to use as a girls dormitory though we have had girls boarders for several years.

A new boys dormitory is badly needed. This year we were expecting 40 boys as boarders. They came 60 strong. We had to use an extra house. It was in these days that everyone showed how much they were willing to do to accomodate these new students. Plans are now being drawn for a new dormitory. My feeling is that it should be called, "The Frances Allen Hall".

Just a few days ago we hung the picture of Miss. Cynthia Allen in the entrance of the Allen-Stone building. The American Minister Mr. West Wheeler and Mrs. Wheeler were present. The Newspapers of Asunción made a great deal of this function, showing their appreciation for what the women of North America are doing for the children of Paraguay.

We are very busy. We do not get the letter written to you that we should. But we have not forgotten you - not one of you. Please consider this a very personal letter to which I hope we may expect a reply.

Most respectfully and sincerely yours, *A. E. Elliott*
Arthur Elwood Elliott.

Dear Betty - If you

On board Luen Ho, River boat. March 15, 1930.

Dear Folks:

Kirby continued rushed to death in Shanghai up until the very last minute. I met him at the train with the luggage and he brought along some things he had taken from Sherwood's trunk and bundles of literature. He was so tired that he slept a very good sleep on the train, and I might say in passing that nothing disturbed me either as I had repacked trunks and things that day and was absolutely ready to turn in when I got a chance. Sherwood and Maud had only just come in early that morning and I saw them for the first time since leaving Hong Kong. Thomas Tehou was also on the train and came in very handy to help us along next morning when we reached Nanking. Thomas is now head of the department of labor in the new government. We were on the first section of the train and arrived at the station half an hour before the schedule time and Mr. Mills was not there yet to meet us and we got all of our luggage together and waited a few minutes and he showed up. Six thirty in the morning is an unearthly time of day to meet a train scheduled for seven.

We were taken out and given some breakfast and a little time to do some writing of letters and then Kirby and I were taken over to Ginling college where we had lunch with the faculty and then Kirby spoke to the girls in the chapel. He chose the subject of Gandhi, as it is very popular with the people out here and also because he can say a lot of things applicable to the situation here. It went extremely well, even if the chapel was cold as could be. It was raining when we got off the train and continued two days. We had a little time in the afternoon ~~not~~ because we did not go to Sherwoods meeting as they had planned for us to do, then later the men went to a dinner with the Minister of Education and we women, Maud, Mrs. Lockwood and I, went to a supper at the Presbyterian compound where they had a prayer meeting. They only have these supper meetings once in a few months and we were lucky to get in on it and meet so many people. A lovely time was had by all. The men had a Chinese feast, and you know eating a Chinese feast is some job. The respect of the host is shown by the number of dishes he provides for his guests, and you are expected to taste each dish. Even a taste gets to be too much after a time, especially when they are all good and you fill up too much on the early courses.

The next day, March 12th, was a holiday as it was the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. We did not get up so very early and later in the morning we drove out to see the monument of Dr. Sun. It was raining and bitterly cold out there and as there was a long walk and about three hundred steps I contented myself with a view from the car and read letters while I waited for the others. I should like to have gone, but it was too much for me. It was cold waiting, but colder still up on the hill. The monument is on the side of Purple Mountain. When the trees grow, it will be a very impressive place. The monument is quite impressive now, and in Chinese architecture. This day was also memorable because it was the day Gandhi chose to start his campaign of civil disobedience. We do not hear much about it here, though, and suppose you do not get any more news than we do. Indian papers we subscribed to have not appeared. ~~Further after~~ After seeing Dr. Sun's tomb we drove by the old Ming tomb, which dates back to about the 13th century I think. In the afternoon Kirby and I went to a small meeting of FOR people where he spoke on Outlawry. A very nice group of people there and they could have talked until midnight, but we had to leave after an hour. We had had luncheon with Thomas Tehou and his family. Mrs. Tehou (pronounced Jew) is an Englishwoman and they have three nice kiddies. They seem to be one of the marriages where it has turned out well. When the father is Chinese and of good family the children are treated as Chinese and not relegated to a class by themselves, and do not form a problem as in India. However, there is quite an Eurasian problem in Hong Kong among the poorer people. After dinner at the Mill's house, there were some folks came in for the evening and they talked back and forth and

after Kirby and Sherwood had gotten all the information they could from them they let them go home to rest.

The next day Kirby was going to speak at Ginling again, so Mrs. Mills took me over early and one of the teachers, Miss Vautrin, took us out to one of the homes where they weave tapestry. That lovely silk tapestry used for wall panels, pillow covers, table runners, bags and all sorts of lovely uses, is made mostly in the homes of the people. This was the Wu family, and they employed skilled weavers and some were of the family. I think there were seven looms. All hand operated. One man, the more skillful worker, operated the bobbins and did the actual weaving. Another man sat high up and called off the pattern, or rather read off the pattern, which is an assortment of strings, of which I could not make head or tail, and operated them in such a way that the pattern was made just right. I suppose this type of loom has been in use hundreds of years, but it is still used in the family shops and they put out some remarkable work. This particular family put out high grade work and it is mostly sent to Shanghai and much is exported to America. This was one of the places where I was sorry I did not have a million dollars to spend. In walking over to this place we passed by the small compound which Dr. Macklin that famous old missionary doctor of China, lived when he first brought his young wife to China. Dr. Macklin is now in America, but he made a deep impression on the people of Nanking during the many years of his work here. That afternoon Kirby spoke to a crowded house in the beautiful Ginling chapel, and we hurried home to dress for our dinner engagement with the President.

The man who delivered the invitations, Colonel Huang, had said that it was informal dress, and the men did not know just what to do, but they decided that they would try just plain business suits, but when Col Huang came for us rather early, Maud piped up and asked him what kind of dress was best and volunteered the information that they could very well put on Tuxedo as there was plenty of time, and he said perhaps it was best, and so the men went up to change. I had to go up and assist in the operation for Kirby as the boiled shirt was so stiff it needed careful fingers to get the studs buttoned, and the collar was fractious and he did not want to change at all, but submitted almost gracefully and came down looking as if he had always worn them. Kirby's shirt front did behave better than Sherwood's, probably because there is a longer expanse to stretch over, and I for one thought he looked rather handsome but I know how he hates such dress, and it tickled me to see him have to wear it.

When we arrived at the Presidential mansion it wasn't a mansion at all, but a very modest house, tastefully furnished in foreign style, the part we saw at any rate, and nothing extravagant about it at all, except the flowers, which had been brought in honor of the visit of the Danish Prince who was there earlier in the day. We waited a while in the living room and then a small nice looking woman came in and turned out to be Madame Chiang Kai-shek. (Jéong Kaishek) She is a lovely, vivacious creature, who speaks perfect American with a touch of Southern accent as she studied for five years in Georgia before going to Wellesley, and altogether spent ten years in America. She was perfectly at ease and put us at ease immediately. An altogether charming, well educated woman, who is at home anywhere. We enjoyed her very much indeed. When dinner was announced we went in, but waited a while for the General to come in but he was so busy they could hardly tear him away so Colonel Huang was sent in to bring him out. He came and we were all impressed by him. He speaks no English, and talks little, but he is rather young, being only two years older than Kirby. He is a rather fine looking, pleasant man with a strong face. He has remarkable ability in that he can do a very great deal of work himself and can also direct others in more work. He is said to be able to listen to two people talk at the same time and understand them both. Kirby and Sherwood did most of the talking and had a lovely time. We had a lovely time talking to Madame Chiang. The food was

cooked foreign style and served foreign style, which was best for us, as we did not care to eat so much as to enjoy being with these charming people and to listen to them and talk. We got some autographs for the kiddies and when we left decided it had been a red letter day. As we came out Col. Huang said that there were three men who had been kept waiting while we talked and visited.

The next day we had lunch at the International Club and Sherwood gave a very good speech and I sat next to the new American Minister to China, Nelson T. Johnson. He is short, red headed, a bachelor, and jolly. He first came to China twenty two years ago, and although ten years since then has been spent away from China, thinks China is the best place to be, and is very sympathetic to the Chinese people and speaks to them in their language. He ought to do as much for our relations with China as Morrow did for our relations with Mexico. The people who knew him better, are all impressed with his attitude and ability. He's hoping for a new day in American-Chinese relations. Mr. Johnson was good enough to autograph a card for Mary's collection, and after signing his name in English proceeded to make what he called his real signature, and when it was finished, instead of being Chinese characters was a picture of a donkey in a frock coat smoking a pipe. He then made the name in Chinese characters on the other end of the card, and proceeded to ask the Belgian minister to give his autograph for the collection. He asked me if I didn't have any monkey in me, and I told him I guess I did, and he said I wasn't eating my nuts, but I told him I was more of a squirrel as I was saving mine for a grand finale. The men had a little visit him afterward at the Consulate.

That afternoon I had a walk to the top of the hill just across the road and from that vantage point could see the city of Nanking spread out before me. It is not so much of a city as yet, but there is much space on which to put buildings and to plan on a broad scale. The City walls of Nanking are still standing and are twenty two miles around. There is enough space inside the walls to grow crops and keep a city going even if besieged all around for a long time. It is a very large ancient wall. Some of the new government buildings are in the Chinese style. Most of them will probably follow the Chinese lines of roof, and have some distinctive Chinese features. In most of the cities the new buildings are nearly all foreign style, as it is cheaper and more efficient and they have been bitten by the efficiency bug in places, especially in places concerning the pocketbook.

We had to get up early yesterday morning to get on the River boat and we proceeded to take a good sleep after it had started and then began work in the afternoon. It will take us until Monday morning or noon to reach Hankow, while the trip takes six hours in an airplane. There is no railroad. When we go to Tientsin it will take a long time, as the railroad is not yet working, and unless it does get to work we will waste a lot of time. Have just had a look at the map and it is a long way to Tientsin and Peking or Peiping. We are having a grand and lovely time and expect to continue so until we get home.

Hope everything is going well with all of you and with our very best wishes, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Mother

On board Luen Ho, River Boat, March 15, 1930.

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When we arrived at the Presidential mansion it wasn't a mansion at all, but a very modest house, tastefully furnished in foreign style, the part we saw at any rate, and nothing extravagant about it at all, except the flowers, which had been brought in honor of the visit of the Danish Prince who was there earlier in the day. We waited a while in the living room and then a small nice looking woman came in and turned out to be Madame Chiang Kai-shek (Jeong Kaishek). She is a lovely, vivacious creature, who speaks perfect English with a touch of Southern accent as she studied for five years in Georgia before going to Wellesley, and altogether spent ten years in America. She was perfectly at ease and put us at ease immediately. An altogether charming, well educated woman, who is at home anywhere. We enjoyed her very much indeed. When dinner was announced we went in, but waited a while for the General to come in, but he was so busy they could hardly tear him away so Colonel Huang was sent in to bring him out. He came and we were all impressed by him. He speaks no English, and talks little, but he is rather young, being only two years older than Kirby. He is a rather fine looking, pleasant man with a strong face. He has remarkable ability in that he can do a very great deal of work himself and can also direct others in more work. He is said to be able to listen to two people talk at the same time and understand them both. Kirby and Sherwood did most of the talking and had a lovely time. We had a lovely time talking to Madame Chiang. The food was cooked foreign style and served foreign style, which was best for us, as we did not care to eat so much as to enjoy being with these charming people and to listen to them and talk. We got some autographs for the kiddies and when we left decided it had been a red letter day. As we came out Colonel Huang said that there were three men who had been kept waiting while we talked and visited.

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twenty-two years ago, and although ten years since then have been spent away from China, thinks China is the best place to be, and is very sympathetic to the Chinese people and speaks to them in their language. He ought to do as much for our relations with China as Morrow did for our relations with Mexico. The people who know him better are all impressed with his attitude and ability. Here's hoping for a new day in American-Chinese relations. Mr. Johnson was good enough to autograph a card for Mary's collection, and after signing his name in English proceeded to make what he called his real signature, and when it was finished, instead of being Chinese characters was a picture of a donkey in a frock coat smoking a pipe. He then made the name in Chinese characters, on the other end of the card, and proceeded to ask the Belgian minister to give his autograph for the collection. He asked me if I didn't have any monkey in me, and I told him I guessed I did, and he said I wasn't eating my nuts, but I told him I was more of a squirrel as I was saving mine for a grand finale. The men had a little visit with him afterward at the Consulate.

That afternoon I had a walk to the top of the hill just across road and from that vantage point could see the city of Nanking spread out before us. It is not much of a city as yet, but there is much space on which to put buildings and to plan on a broad scale. The City walls of Nanking are still standing and are twenty-two miles around. There is enough space inside the walls to grow crops and keep a city going even if besieged all around for a long time. It is a very large, ancient wall. Some of the new government buildings are in the Chinese style. Most of them will probably follow the Chinese lines of roof, and have some distinctive Chinese features. In most of the cities the new buildings are nearly all foreign style, as it is cheaper and more efficient and they have been bitten by the efficiency bug in places, especially in places concerning the pocketbook.

We had to get up early yesterday morning to get on the River boat and we proceeded to take a good sleep after it had started and then began work in the afternoon. It will take us until Monday morning or noon to reach Hankow, while the trip takes six hours in an airplane. There is no railroad. When we go to Tientsin it will take a long time, as the railroad is not yet working, and unless it does get to work we will waste a lot of time. Have just had a look at the map and it is a long way to Tientsin and Peking or Peiping. We are having a grand and lovely time and expect to continue so until we get home.

Hope everything is going well with all of you and with our very best wishes,
I am,

Yours,

Aboard the Yangtse Steamer "Luen Ho"
March 17, 1930.

Dear Friend:

On Thursday evening the four of us had the privilege of dining alone with President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. He is a military man of very few words, while she is an exceptionally vivacious person. The general is a product of a military academy in Japan, while his wife spent ten years in the United States, first at a school in Georgia and later at Wellesley. She is a member of the famous Soong family. One sister married Sun Yat-sen and another is the wife of H. H. Kung, a member of the national cabinet. Her brother T. V. Soong is now Minister of Finance.

The consensus of opinion among the Chinese and foreigners with whom we have talked is that Chiang Kai-shek is the best man available to head the government. True enough he is conservative in his social policies and quite ruthless in disposing of communists and radicals. He lacks many of the qualifications needed in the chief executive of the nation. But he has proved to be by far the greatest stabilizing influence and is probably able to hold the government together better than any other person could do. What China now needs desperately is internal peace.

He has gathered about him an able group of young men. We were privileged to have interviews with C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs; T.V. Soong, Minister of Finance; Sun Fo, Minister of Railways; Chang Mohlin, Minister of Education; Wang Chung-hui, head of the Judicial Yuan and a judge of the World Court. The present government is far from perfect but it is doubtless the best one available. At this moment it is not possible to tell whether Governor Yen and General Feng will be able to secure a formidable combination against the Nanking Government or whether they will be eliminated from the scene. The impression prevails that Nanking is better equipped in men, munitions and money than any probable coalition. The issues will probably be decided before this letter reaches you.

The growth of nationalism is one of the most significant factors we have encountered. Sun Yat-sen is the symbol around which an effective campaign of patriotic education is being conducted. We visited his tomb near Nanking and were deeply impressed. When finally completed, it will be an imposing national shrine. Sun Yat-sen is rapidly being canonized. One is reminded of the Lenin cult in Russia. Dr. Sun's picture appears everywhere. His will is read at least once each week in every school and at all formal public gatherings, followed by three minutes of silent meditation. His three principles - nationalism, democracy, social welfare - are taught in all high schools and colleges by special instructors who are always members of the Kuomintang. The personality and principles of the first President of the Republic are undoubtedly proving to be a highly important factor in the unification of China.

Already the spirit of nationalism is strong enough to compel the foreign powers to restore tariff autonomy. Shantung and Weihaiwei have been returned to China. Most of the powers are remitting their shares of the Boxer Indemnity. Foreign post offices have been removed. The Mixed Courts at Shanghai have been turned over to the Chinese authorities. Chinese citizens are being given increased representation in the government of the International Settlement in Shanghai. Much against their wishes and judgment, the foreign powers are also being compelled to give up extraterritoriality. A high official of one of these foreign powers expressed the opinion to us that life and property will not be safe in China "for fifty or sixty years." And when we asked if extraterritorial rights will be maintained until security is assured, he replied in language more blunt than elegant: "Hell no! Extraterritoriality cannot last much longer. The Chinese won't wait."

China is determined not only to throw off all foreign control, the people are utterly sick of civil strife. Public opinion is still very feeble but it is growing. Prolonged civil strife has brought the country to a desperate economic plight. Railway traffic and river navigation have been demoralized. Taxes are exorbitant and budgets are consumed by military appropriations. Brigandage and piracy prevail on an alarming scale. Famine ravages whole regions. The price of silver is dropping disastrously with alarming effects upon exchange and trade.

The extent and degree of poverty in China is unthinkable; it is simply beyond comprehension. The recent report of the American Red Cross Commission points out that "30,000,000 Chinese are continually attempting to sustain life on less than the minimum required for subsistence," for subsistence, not comfort or physical well-being. Many times this number are only a few days removed from extreme destitution. During the past two years the people of Shensi have been visited with "the most appalling disastrous famine" known anywhere in China since 1876-77, to use the words of Grover Clark, special investigator for the China International Famine Relief Commission. Out of a population of six millions in one region, two millions starved to death in 1929, and two millions more are "practically certain" to die of hunger before the next harvest.

Even when the workers of urban communities are able to find regular employment, their standard of living is extremely low. The twelve-hour day is common and yet the daily wages in many cases do not exceed 15 to 25 cents gold for men, 5 to 15 cents for women, and 3 to 5 cents for children. A recent wage study in Hankow revealed an average monthly wage of less than \$7.00 gold for men, less than \$4.00 for women, and less than \$2.00 for children. Since these were average figures, it is obvious that many fell far below. A recent study in Wusih showed that 80 per cent of the workers received from a minimum of \$2.00 to a maximum of \$7.50 per month. In Tientsin shop girls receive as little as \$.75 to \$1.00 per month in addition to two meals a day and sleeping quarters in the shop.

Most human beings will resort to extreme measures rather than starve to death, so it is not surprising that many Chinese are now turning to brigandage, piracy and soldiery as means of subsistence. Bands of brigands are now operating over much of the country, sometimes as many as a hundred armed men being concentrated in one band. Piracy on China's rivers and off the coast is widespread. Kidnapping and holding for ransom is a common occurrence. Any general can secure all the soldiers he can feed. After defeat in battle many soldiers retain their rifles and take to brigandage.

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Nothing is easier than to draw a dismal picture of prevailing conditions in China. The visible evidence is such as to warrant apprehensions and forebodings of evil days ahead. On the other hand, the situation is by no means hopeless. If China had a stable government her citizens would rebound with amazing vitality. The Chinese have an incredible capacity to survive under adverse circumstances and marvelous recuperative powers. In the lulls between military campaigns business recovers with great rapidity. Canton, for example, has been one of the storm centers ever since the 1911 revolution, yet we were astonished to discover that a new city is being created. Streets are being widened and paved. Modern office buildings are being erected. An automatic telephone system has been installed and is functioning efficiently. Highways connecting the city with outlying regions are being constructed. Motor buses and automobiles are increasing rapidly in number. Faster steamers are operating in the river.

Substantial progress is being made not merely in Canton but in many other communities. Persons from widely scattered regions have told us that highway construction is being pushed forward steadily in spite of adverse conditions. In June of last year the National Good Roads Association reported that there were 20,973 miles of improved road in China, with 3,764 miles under construction. The National Ministry of Railways has an extensive program of new construction which only awaits the cessation of civil war. Regular air service is now maintained between Shanghai and Hankow, via Nanking, and there is reason to believe that within another decade air service will operate between all important centers throughout the country. China possesses natural resources and man-power sufficient to increase the standard of living substantially if peace could be maintained. Vast reserves of coal and other ores are awaiting exploitation. The Chinese are among the most industrious and thrifty people to be found anywhere. All over the Far East they are competing successfully with men of other races. Chinese merchants have achieved an enviable record for honesty and integrity.

The country desperately needs peace. Chinese nationalism will soon have thrown off all foreign control. When it is sufficiently strong to unify the country internally and maintain reasonable security for life and property, the people will rebound with amazing vitality. Just how long this requires cannot be predicted. We found men like Dr. Hu Shih, with whom we were privileged to spend five hours in an illuminating interview, hesitant to predict rapid progress toward stability. Many foreigners are even more gloomy. We had luncheon with the correspondents of the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, the New York Herald Tribune, the Chicago Daily News and other newspapers and listened to dire prophecies of continued warfare and chaos. Students of the situation like T. Z. Koo and David Yui, however, are far more hopeful and optimistic.

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Cordially yours,

Kirby Page

Hankow, Fri. Mar. 28. - 1930.

Dear Kirby:

You would have had a lovely time if you had been with us in Wuchang, just across the river from Hankow. There are two boys in the Turner house where we stayed, regular boys, your size, and they were forever playing with paper airplanes. They had to go to school to their mother, using the calvert lessons and were doing very nicely. They had their troubles sometimes, but buckled down and worked from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. They seldom had a chance to play with other boys. There is another boy who comes over three afternoons a week to take lessons with them and his mother teaches them piano on Saturday mornings. The rest of the time his mother teaches him.

We were having pancakes and sausages one morning and the question came up as to what Mrs Turner told the man to get when she wanted him to get sausages and she said "Why I just tell him to get little

2
pig meat like my finger". When we all laughed
she said it had never before struck her as
being funny. The boys have a big black dog
called Prince, and also a white mouse.
There was another mouse once, but some
sort of accident happened.

I think that there is only one short
street in Weichang where a car can go.
The rest is alleys more than streets,
and crooked as sin and they smell to
high heaven and back again, but they are
all interesting. The people look at us as
if we were a good show and I expect we are.
Most of them are friendly. Many make
remarks that are not complimentary if we
understood them.

We shall have lots to tell when we
return.

Yours ever
mother.

"This above all,
To thine own self be true;
and it must follow as the
night the day,

Thou canst not then be
false to any man."
-Shakespeare-

Nearing Shanghai, April 3

Dear Daughter:

The river is so wide here that it looks more like the sea!

The river steamers are most comfortable. No rough seas and after-effects! You know what I mean!

We just passed 15 Japanese gunboats going up the river in case of further fighting at Hankow. Civil war is ruining this country.

From Shanghai we take a steamer up the coast to Tientsin and then on to Manchuria.

We are eager to know when
you will be during June and
July. I shall plan to visit
you on my way East if you are
in Ohio. Be sure to have
a letter waiting for me at
San Francisco.

And AUGUST!

What a life! Sounds too.
Good to be true! A whole
month in camp together. Where?

I am starving for some
kisses!

Daddy

Copy for "Dear Folks":

On Board Loon We, Going to Shanghai, April 2, 1930

Dear Mother:

Betty: given send carbon as usual
O. & G. Pay
Pat
arrived
Howard
Nelson

We are now on our way back to Shanghai en route for Tientsin. Ordinarily we could make the trip from Hankow to Tientsin by rail in two or three days, but the civil war has disrupted traffic on the railway until it is necessary for us to go by water all the way. Travelling on the river is very pleasant and we are getting a good rest and are managing to do some reading and writing. From Shanghai we take a steamer up the coast, eight days in all.

wid I had 29 meetings in Hankow, Wuchang and Changsha. Everywhere the response reports were very encouraging. I talked on a wide range of subjects including various aspects of international relations and religion. One of the most interesting meetings was a special gathering arranged by the Governor of the province in Changsha. He invited the officials of the city to a special meeting at which he presided. The gathering was held in the new Sun Yat Sen memorial hall which has terrible acoustics. The place was packed with some eighteen hundred people. I am afraid that they did not all come because of deep interest in the subject of the lecture. My guess is that many of them were there because they thought it would please the Governor. Incidentally, they had arranged moving pictures after my address. In practically every other place I have been the attention of the audience has been especially good, but for once I saw a Chinese audience at its worst. People were coming and going throughout the meeting. Many were talking at the top of their voices. A man would see a friend some ten rows away and would rise up and exclaim: "Oh, so you've come. Have you had your feed?" and engage in animated conversation for some moments. The bottoms of the seats were equipped with springs which impelled them violently upwards as soon as anyone stood up. The result was a series of machine gun like reports throughout the meeting. I think a few of the people within the first five rows got a faint idea of what I was talking about. Beyond that was the wilderness and the howling mob. One of my friends who lived for many years in the interior of China says that he has seen similar performances on numerous occasions.

Another interesting meeting was when I addressed 300 future officers at the military academy. They asked me to talk on the subject of "Must there be another World War?" They gave me perfect attention and I felt that the meeting was exceedingly worth while.

Extreme disorder prevails in some of the neighboring provinces. Thousands of bandits are constantly preying upon the public. In some mountainous communities bands of communists have captured the government and make raids upon villages and towns. The train on which I was going to Changsha stopped at one village because of a report that the communists were near at hand. The week before, the railway tracks had been torn up and traffic stopped for two days. The day I left Changsha six missionaries were captured by the communists not far away. If the civil war continues much longer there is much reason to fear that banditry will become even worse and that the communists will capture control of a much wider area. The poverty and misery of the people is simply indescribable. You need have no fears about our personal safety because we shall be out of China before this letter reaches you.

You probably have about time to reach us with a last letter at Yokohama. We sail on the Taiyo Maru on May 20th. Letters that reach Seattle, Wash. by May 3rd and marked "via Pres. Mc Kinley" are due to reach Yokohama on May 16th. We can hardly wait until we get home.

Our present plan is ^{for} ~~make~~ Alma ^{to} go direct to Houston stopping enroute for a week or ten days at San Francisco and Los Angeles. She has never been in California and this is a good chance for her to see the sights. My plan is to go immediately to the Estes Park Student Conference where I am scheduled to be from June 6th to 15th. I then go to the mens Student Conference at Lake Geneva Wisconsin for the 17th and 18th and then on to the men's conference at Blue Ridge, North Carolina for the 20th to the 22nd and then back to the women's Student Conference at Lake Geneva from the 24th to the 29th. It will then be necessary for me to go immediately to New York and begin to pick up loose ends. I plan to be in New York City all of July. It seems highly desirable that the boy return to Lincoln Camp. The experience last summer was of enormous value to him. We first thought that it would be better to have the children go South immediately after the close of school, but the boy's health is at a critical stage. Betty House says that the doctor has been helping him considerably and we hope that he will soon turn the corner. We are afraid that coming South in the summer might give him a serious setback, so the sensible thing seems to be to have him spend half of June and all of July at the Lincoln camp. During this period Mary will either go to the Y.W.C.A. camp or spend the time with Betty House. During August the four of us plan to get away to some remote camp where we can have a full month playing together. We shall have a thousand things to talk about and many plans to make for the future. We are not quite sure yet just where we will go. It may be in the mountains of North Carolina or possibly we may go to Michigan or Canada. We want to find a place where there is good fishing and swimming, plenty of woods for long walks and if possible a tennis court. This month together ought to mean an enormous lot to all of us.

I expect to come South some time during the fall or winter. I cannot be sure of the exact date at this distance, but I shall certainly plan to see you before the winter is over. Alma expects to stay at Lufkin and League City until the end of July.

Affectionately yours,

Kirby

On the Yangtze, April 3, 1930

Dear Son:

Where shall we go for our holiday
in August? If you go to Camp Lincoln
for half of June and all of July, what
shall we do during the next month?
I hope we can find a place where
we can have good fishing, boating,
swimming, hiking and camping -
say about 40 miles from a
railroad! The fewer people around
the better pleased I will be. What
about cooking our own supper
around the camp fire! And
then a lot of stories!

Mother says we must find
a place that will not be too
cold and rainy. She prefers to be
dry and warm. How about
yourself? Perhaps some place
in the southern mountains would
be better. Or would you prefer
the seashore? Ask Uncle Gene
if he will make some inquiries.

We can hardly wait! I
shall plan to visit you at Camp
Lincoln soon after I arrive in
New York early in July.

Lovingly your

Daddy

April 13. 1930

Dear Kirby -

I feared this in case of Mr. Eddy, because I wasn't sure I was wise to worry Alma when it was so near sailing time, but I did feel I was wise to write you now and give you time to think things over and to make your plans accordingly. -

I had Kirby Jr. down to Dr. Keenworthy Saturday and she feels now that it is quite necessary ~~in~~ imperative that he get out of this climate. -

When she first took him she had his lungs X-Rayed and it showed no spots, but quite cloudy - she hoped this would clear or would not be any worse - but since his last cold she feels it is very unwise to keep him here.

Dr. Brown, the Seminary & Columbia Univ. Dr. has seen Kirby each time he has had these colds and he said from the first, he ought to be out of this damp climate or he would go tubercular quickly. Especially these growing years.

But Denise boys there and they come back new
beatures - She would like to see K. go to the one in
N. Mexico, but it is fearfully expensive - \$1000⁰⁰
per year - however she says the boys have marvelous
care and splendid schooling - the other one runs
\$1600⁰⁰. I'm writing for catalogs and soon as we
know your first address on landing we send
more detailed information. So if you want to look
them over while you are in the Southwest you
can. However Dr. K. says they are very hard to get into
and it will mean some "wire pulling" on her part
and she should do it soon. Of course there is
Sarasac which is nearer, but no school and Dr. K.
thinks Arizona better climate, but I was thinking
you could use Sarasac one year perhaps if this is all
too much & too sudden to plan at long distance.
We will have Aunt X-Ray before we decide on Camp for
the summer - it may not be wise for him to go unless
he picks up considerably when whom Walter comes -
we go entirely on Dr. orders - as I have all year. Dr.
Kamonty wants to see you when you come to New York
in July - Please know that this is all precaution
to avoid trouble later on - there are symptoms and since
his strength is so limited it will be wise to keep him
from having these fearful bronchitis attacks. Alice claims
he gets sick from eating something, but both Drs. say not, that
it's fatigue and he runs a sub-normal temperature, blood
pressure & pulse all the time. -
I'm holding up Mary's Camp as \$350⁰⁰ seems so much with
all four other expenses - but exactly what to do with her I'm not sure.
Cable office if she is to go. Betty is also holding off on Sunny side
feels until your return - 620 is still uncertain & like Ray's
problem to solve I feel we could wait your return in July.
If you cable Betty - Camp - Arizona - we will know to let Mary
go to Camp - & start plans for K. if you want us to hold off until
you return cable "wait" - Our love to you - and we will be
happy to see our travelers - and to have your wise hand
guiding affairs again. Families are problems aren't they!
Love, Betty.

②. You see Hilby the boy has very
very little reserve, and seemingly
no resistance - he gets tired and
in one day develops this terrific
bronchitis - The throat & more
Specialist Dr. G. Kent was to in January
said, he ought to be in bed every
night by 7:30 or 8 - stay in on
Saturday and Sunday mornings
and have a very regular schedule.
We have adhered to it as best we
could, but it had to always
make bed so early. We have
been most careful of diet and K
has cooperated splendidly, but
there is just not the physical
strength to combat the colds -
We have had a mild winter
and Dr. Brown said he would
hate to see him go thru a
snowy, cold one - Both Drs.
agree that Arizona or New Mexico
is the best place for him. Dr.
K. knows of two very good
schools - one in New Mexico (just
on the border of Arizona and one
in Arizona. She says she has

Harbin, Manchuria, April 19, 1930

Dear Folks:

Get out your map and you will see that I am now a long way from Canton and southern China. Harbin is north of Vladivostok and not far from the border of Mongolia. From Peiping, the new way of spelling Peking, to Mukden is 22 hours by an express train, and from Mukden to Harbin is another 12 or 14 hours.

There are some 70,000 Russians in Harbin and the appearance of the city is decidedly Russian, so much so that I was vividly reminded of my experiences in Russia. The first morning at the hotel I thought I would try something new for a change and so ordered "han amd." What do you suppose I had placed before me? Five fresh eggs and two great slabs of ham. Enough for a young family! This reminded me of Russia by way of contrast. But another experience was more realistic. I usually carry around a can of good old George Washington coffee, as a result of many painful experiences in different countries with what was generously called "coffee." So I ordered hot, water, cream and sugar. I got all this - and a bill! Seventy-five cents for the poultry-yard and the pig-pen, and 50 cents for the water, cream and sugar! This is not as bad as it sounds because you get three and a half Harbin dollars for one American dollar. Imagine all that big order of ham and eggs for about 20 cents! Feeling in an adventurous mood I sauntered into a Russian restaurant one evening for supper. No English was spoken and my Russian, to say the least, was inadequate. The only word we could finally agree upon was "beefstek." So we compromised on that. With a huge piece of juicy steak, was an egg and heaps of fried potatoes. But I had trouble with dessert. Seeing some apples on a distant counter, I pointed them out and called for two. Instead I got custard of some sort. Finally a Chinese couple among the guests came to my assistance. Everybody in the room got interested in me and enjoyed my predicament. Nothing new in my young life to eat in many languages. And never yet have I had to go hungry.

I met with a group of Russian educators who are bitterly opposed to the Bolsheviks. They painted a terrible picture of conditions in Russia. I talked with many Chinese about the situation here, especially about the trouble over the Chinese Eastern Railway. Feeling between the Chinese and red Russians is still very intense. The Chinese are very apprehensive of trouble on May first, when the communists are expected to stage a big demonstration. Saw a strange sight - the Chinese flag and the Soviet flag combined into one flag with both emblems on it. This flag flies over the buildings of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is jointly owned and controlled by the two countries, and on the automobiles, of railway officials. Interestingly enough, the Chinese emblem is placed above the design of the Soviet flag.

It is only ten days from here to Berlin, via the Chinese Eastern and the Trans-Siberian Railways. It will be interesting to notice how long it takes this letter to reach you. Yesterday I attended the Good Friday service in the cathedral of the Russian Orthodox Church. The cathedral was packed like sardines, everyone standing as there are no seats in Orthodox churches. I am now returning to Mukden, where I meet Alma and the Eddys. We then go on to Korea.

Affectionately,

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Affectionately yours,

Kirby